THE J'RY READY TO GO TO WORK IN MONDAY MORNING.

the Kid of Reformer that was not Wanted, ando Get Rid of whom the Defence Used its Mat Challenge-A Juror Put Out after he Rd been Accepted.

Theury for the trial of Wm. M. Tweed has ben completed, the twelfth juror having been stured just previous to the adjournment novity was an application on the part of the sention peremptorily to challenge a juror been accepted, and who had for two in the jury box. At the same time they intly disclaimed any reflection upon the oprintegrity of the juror, or any imputation Don Mr. Tweed or his counsel. The usual army flawyers were in their seats, including Davic Dudley Field, W. O. Bartlett, John han, John E. Burrill, Wm. Fullerton, Willard jat, Wm. Edlesten, and Elihu Root.

nce Cusick, plumber, of 24 Park avenue o first man called. He had made up his radas far as he had heard and read. He would governed by the evidence, but it would represent the property of the entered the jury box he all decide on the evidence alone. Tallenged to the favor. He had signed his more some paper about politics, but didn't dy know what it was. He went in to the eding and signed his name. A friend asked to do so. He thought it was to some deletion to an Apolio Hall convention, but with the reality tell. He had done some work for schools some years ago, but couldn't remember that ward it was in. He had read about the s sustained the juror, but the defence

ged peremptority.

THE ELEVENTH JUROR.

THE GLEVENTH JUROR.

Get C. Heine, liquors, of 1.069 Sixth ave-

n the matter, as he had heard little of it as six months. He thought if sworn as he could throw aside everything now in I. His opinion was not such as would evidence to remove. He had heard out Mr. O'Conor's appointment in court before. He had heard of the Attorrunning away. ng examination Mr. Graham waived

a long examination Mr. Graham waived lienge, and Mr. Heine was sworn in as h juror at 11:56 A. M.
W. Tayntor, milk dealer, of 20 North treet, did not know that he had come to clusion, but probably had some impressuit it. He had heard the subject taiked but had not, he thought, taked about it.
He had read so little that he did not that it was. He was not sure whether it mplimentary or otherwise—probably it jerwise.

NOT A REFORM REPUBLICAN.

OF Campbell Clemison, stone atter, of 436 (Forty-minth street, has done no business the city. He has formed an opinion, but not y decided one, and his opinion would have affluence on him in the jury box. If the cention brought no proof, of course he done convict. His opinion he would lay on side as soon as he took his seat, allenged to the favor. He said he was a Resean, and had taken no part in the Reform. He might have expressed himself pretty giv against or in favor of Mr. Tweed. In ment in the shop, for the sake of argument ight sometimes have taken the negative or times the affirmative. He did not remember which. The triers found the challenge

exhausted the panel.
Peckham said that they had information and to one of the jurors from two sources, abaland one written, which justified them ing that they be permitted to challenge erometorily.
Graham began to object to this that it was ly improper to place spies on the jury after

proper to place spies on the jury after i impanelled; but Mr. Peckham said a matter arising after the swearing of but something happening before, an information had been yoluntarii

h to state here for myself, and for all the if for the defendant, that nothing has been nothing will be done in the defence by coun-shot as pure as the prayer which childhood nd we object to go on for one moment more ing is set right.

In We object to any attack being made ongue. There is a way of proceeding in a fire which is a way of proceeding in a e which we insist upon. If there arek, these grounds must be presented by amidavit. We have come to the con-

at if would be a violation of our oaths not to both a jary remaining presidely as they are un-ling is done which will justify us in assuming sthing is done which will justify us in assuming eithing is done which will justify us in assuming eithing is done in a ware of having made the slighted and are not aware of having made the slighted in the case. Further than that, we say equally dry that the information which we have derived, which we thought it our duty to do what we have was not connected with the defendant or the doctors, and connected with the defendant or the doctors, and connected with the defendant or the doctors, and the not in any way impune the conduct of this trial. It is merely informed in the conduct of this trial.

of that settisfied us that the juror is not such as should properly sit to try the issues; that he fair man on the picture brought up by the oth-rom their ever memorable book, "THE MODEL JURYMAN."

"THE MODEL JURYMAN."

ask the Court not to enter into an investigation to matter, but to allow us to exercise the right of motory challenge. The question is whether we had issued these things which we have communit to the other side in a manner which does not recepiblely, and communicated them to the Court, and communicated them to the Court, production of the permitted of the motor of the court to class that right. If the Court does give its consent, could be upon some kind of proof. They point to or. We point to the examination of that uror here, the negatives every cause of suspicion. He denied they under oath that the thing he stands charged is true. We place the eworn testimony of the man against this idle rumor.

added pavis was of the opinion that it was in discretion of the Court to grant the challen.

The matter would require a little constation.

Suffer to matter would require a little con-form. Suffer that the right of peremp-allenge had been exercised with refer-to the then attitude of the jury, and the ed action would be an injustice to them. Davis said he would allow any juror al-thallenged to be recalled and the chal-ble withdrawn. Silerton-That is a new deal after they have self-trump card.

frat is an argument that I cannot After a recess. Judge Davis suggested that the better method of settling the question of withdrawing a jaror was by arrangement among the sounsel; but if they did not agree with him, then he was willing to hear counsel further, but only on the question of the power of the Court. Mr. Graham proceeded to argue that, aside from the question of power of the Court, there was a grave question of whether the Court could act in a case upon anything but evidence in one of the sreeognized forms, either sworn affidavits or the oral testimony of withersess, or the Court's own knowledge of acts in its presence. He arranged further that the objection to a juror at this issue must be build and not act.

Court could not act.

THE COURT ALLOWS THE CHALLENGE.

be Court heid that the early English rule was
a juror could not be impeached in any way
rhe was sworn, but that rule led to the most
rule results. He cited the case where a jury
which a near relative of the prisoner sat was
to jail for acquitting him. He therefore
I that those precedents were not binding on
and as the sole end of their three days seswas to secure a fair jury, he held that tho
thad the power to allow a peremptory chalte now, and that without the disclosure of
roasons of the counsel for interposing it. He
ld not but think it an unhappy thing for the
endant if, in case of an acquittal or disagreeat, it should go out to the public that some
who was suspected of being in his favor was
the jury. He therefore allowed the chalte.
Greham took several executions

Graham took several exceptions.
Peckham thereupon said that they made flection in any way on the honor and integof Mr. Peppard, the third juror, but chald him lenged him.

Henry Miller, carpenter, of 39 Leroy street,

Was called on the new panel, and Mr. Graham

remarked that while this like the last panel,

was void, they made no objection.

Judge Davis said he did not understand

that it was void or that he was bound when

THE TRIAL OF MR. TWEED. the Circuit and Over and Terrainer were stifting independently to exhaust the Circuit

the Cirquit and Oyer and Terminer were sixting independently to exhaust the Cirquit panel.

Mr. Milier was then challenged to the favor, and testified that he had no connection with any reform association, though he remembered he did sign a paper for somebody's election, though he couldn't now say who it was, and he never went to any meeting.

A FUNNY JUROR.

He had heard this talk about city reform, but didn't pay much attention to it. He had an opinion. A man who hadn't wasn't worth much. He had no opinion on city frauds now. He had heard so much about them he hardly knew what he did know. [Laughter.] His opinion was pretty well gone. He had forgotten it. What he read was pretty much all in one way, the had seen the carpenter charges against the city. He thought the prices were pretty liberal; that they were pretty high. As to whether they were fraudulent that was another question. A man might charge a high price and not be a fraud either. [Laughter.]

Q.—Didn'tyou thak they were excessive.

Q.—So much so as to be dishonesty I can't say, I considered they were excessive.

Q.—So much so as to be dishonesty I can't say. I considered they were excessive.

J. To Mr. Peckham—I think I could try this case without blas.

The triers already appointed could not agree.

To Mr. Peckham-1 think I could try this case without bias.

The triers already appointed could not agree, and the next two jurors were sworn as triers, and they sustained the challenge.

Henry M. Williams, claim agent in the Custom House, of the Hotel Branswick had not formed or expressed an opinion as to Mr. Tweed's guilt or in nocence. He had met Mr. Tweed but had no bias one way or the other.

ANOTHER ELEVENTH JUROR.

ANOTHER ELEVENTH JUROR.

Mr. Fullerton withdrew the challenge, and he was sworn as the eleventh juror at 3% P. M.

Geo. A. Defreitas, broker, of 7 West Fortyninth street, had too decided an opinion to go into the jury box without prejudice.

Robert A. Greacon, llquors, of 427 West Thirtieth street, road on several occasions of these frauds, but had not followed them up. He thought he could try this particular charge impartially. He did not know that Mr. Tweed was on this Board of Audit until yesterday. He had the opinion that a Ring had been formed, and that certain parties were at the head of it. He belonged to a campaign club last fall to elect a Mayor.

a Mayor.

Q.—A Reform Mayor? A.—Yes sir.
Q.—Mr. Havemeyer, I suppose? A.—No, sir. [Laughter.]
The triers found him competent, but the defence used their last peremptory challenge to get rid of him.
Solomon Marx (shoes), of 324 East Sixteenth street, formed a partial opinion some time ago.
Q.—But this given out? A.—Yes, by lapse of time.
Q.—it would 'last? A.—No sir. [Laughter.]

Challenge withdrawn.

To Mr. Tremain—I have taken no part in politica except to vote; I have not always voted; there is nothing to prevent my being an impartial juror.

His acceptance completed the jury at 4:07 P.M.

THE JURY.
The jury who are to try Wm. M. Tweed are: Louis Arnhelm, clothier, 2,235 Third avenue. Henry Warren, produce, 23 North Moore street. John D. Hamlin, auctioneer, 100 West Thirry-thir John S. Rockwell, Hquors, 127 East Twenty-ninth treet.

treet.
John Hazelton, planos, 34 University place.
Thomas W. Roche, produce, 234 Eighth avenue.
Dennison R. Parker, oysters, 109 Frankfort street.
Patrick J. Keary, toys, 255 Henry street.
Richard Dawson, Huors, 452 Greenwich street.
Samuel C. Hine, restaurant, 1,000 Sixth avenue.
Henry M. Williams, Castom House agent, Hote

Brunswick.
Solomon Marx, shoes, 324 East Sixteenth street.
Mr. Field said that Mr. Tweed had felt a little doubt whether the counsel for the prosecution had disavowed all imputation of anything improper on his part in relation to the juror withdrawn.

Mr. Peckham said they had disavowed and did disavow any such imputation upon Mr. Tweed or the counsel or the juror himself.

Judge Davis Inquired whether any of the jurors regarded Saturday as the Sabbath or as a day to be kept as a religious holiday. The last juror said he did.

The jurors not appearing were fined \$250.
The Court adjourned to Monday at 11 A. M.

A WOMAN'S GOOD WORK.

Jack De Loug's Colored Dance House in

Baxter Street Converted into a Chapel-Last Night's Opening Ceremonies. Last night the barroom of John De Long's colored sailors' boarding and dance house 42 Baxter street was converted into a chapel. A little over a year ago a missionary attempted to establish a weekly prayer meeting in that locality, but was stoned away by the denizens of the Five Points. Then Mrs. Doolittle, an estimable Christian lady, undertook to do that which a man had failed in doing. At first she met with man had failed in doing. At first she met with rebuffs, followed by threats of personal violence, but she persevered, and one year from the day on which she first spoke to the abandoned creatures on the subject of the salvation of their souls she succeeded, by the most persistent efforts, almost alone and unaided, in establishing a permanent prayer meeting. In place of the bawdy pictures which once adorned the dirty walls may now be seen others of a sacred nature. The bar was yesterday taken out, the liquors were destroyed, and from 4 o clock until 9 P. M. a prayer meeting was in session.

Among the audience, the majority of whom were colored, were several men well known to the police of the Sixth Ward for their misdeeds. Many dissolute characters of both sexes prayed alongside of fashionably dressed ladies, while old and hardened sinners sang and shouted "Glory" as loudly and as fervently as any of the brothers. In the centre of the room there was a melodeon, at which Miss Sherman presided. Mr. J. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Owens, Messrs, Vannix and Christian, Mrs. Wilson, the Rev. Mr. Bradley, formerly pastor of Calvary Chapel; the Rev. Mr. Madley, formerly pastor of Calvary Chapel; the Rev. Mr. Brannard and Mr. Ruioffson, of the Women's Training Home, and others, assisted Mrs. Doolittle, and by their examples of piety caused many to seek religion.

In the basement a substantial supper was served to all who desired to partake. Aristoratic ladies with their sleeves rolled up and towels to protect the fronts of their dresses waited upon the poor and lowly of both sexes and all colors. Nearly two hundred persons were served with supper during the prayer meeting. All were decorous and well behaved, the services of a policeman even not being required. Now that the establishment of a mission where there had been a barroom and dance half has been accomplished, divine services will continue to be held in Jack De Long's barroom every Sunday afternoon and Wednesday night. rebuffs, followed by threats of personal violence,

COL. FISK'S MURDERER.

The Bill of Exceptious Completed Stokes

Hoping for Another Trial. Edward S. Stokes, who still occupies Conlemned Cell No. 4, was yesterday visited by his brother Horace, and Mr. John D. Townsend of counsel. Mr. Townsend's interview with the prisoner was protracted. He defined to his client the twenty-five exceptions which had been taken to the rulings of Judge Boardman. The bill of exceptions was afterward handed to a printer. It will be ready next Saturday for the Judges of the Supreme Court, before whom the application for a stay of proceedings and new trial will be made. The first application will be made to Judge Boardman. Stokes and his counsel are confident that some one of the thirty-one Judges of the Supreme Court will grant him a new trial. client the twenty-five exceptions which had

new trial.

The ornaments and luxurious furniture of cell 73, formerly occupied by Stokes, which, under the rules of the prison, he cannot have in his present quarters, were yesterday removed by Stokes's brother. A trunk full of clothing was also taken away.

Stokes's brother. A trunk full of clothing was also taken away.

Notwithstanding the hopes held out to him by his lawvers, Stokes was very much dejected yesterday. Deputy Sheriff Shields and Special Deputy Cabill walked with him in the prison yard nearly two hours yesterday afternoon, after which dinner was served by Miss Fostor. He ate very little. After he had dined he was visited by his spiritual adviser, the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, who solemnized at the marriage of the prisoner and officiated at the funeral of his brother, who died a few weeks ago.

Yesterday afternoon Constable Dean of Trenton arrested Patrick Maker at Marshall's Corners, near Trenton, for murder. The prisoner is charged with having killed John St. John at an early hour on Wed-

Coroner Young held an inquest yesterday over the body of John J. Darrington, of 579 Greenwich street, who died in Bellevue Hospifal a few days ago, having

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

An Attempt to Increase the Cost of the Bu reau of Education-A \$400,000 Joker in the Appropriation for the Agricultural Bureau-A Blockade Runner's Claim.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- The Senate apropriated \$1,000 to pay the expenses of the select committee to investigate the charge against Senator Clayton of Arkansas; also gave the Committee on Privileges and Elections leave to act during the session of the Senate while investigating the charges against Senator Caldwell

of Kansas.

The Vice-President presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the passage of the bill which provides that the names of battles with fellow citizens shall not be continued in the Army Register or placed on the regimental colors of the United States, which were ordered to lie on the United States, which were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Ames (Rep., Miss.) introduced a bill to repeal certain provisions of the law relating to the organization of the army. The object of the bill, he said, was to open all branches of the army to all citizens alike, without regard to race or color. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

MORE OFFICES FOR GRANT'S FAVORITES.

MORE OFFICES FOR GRANT'S FAVORITES.

More offices for Grant's favorites.

The question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Stewart yesterday providing for the appointment of Inspectors of Indian Affairs, which was debated and amended and finally adopted.

The amendment provides for the appointment by the President of a sufficient number of Inspectors not exceeding five, to hold office for four years unless removed by the Fresident, and to receive \$5.00 a year each and recessary travelling expenses. The Inspectors of the amendment provides for the special provides and recessary travelling expenses. The Inspectors of the affairs of the set where the second in the

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Wilson (Rep., Ind.) Chairman of the Select Committee No. 2 on the Credit Mobilier matter, that committee was permitted to sit during the session of the House

and to employ a clerk.

The House, at 1:30, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

An amendment to increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Education was discussed at some length by Messrs. Cox, Shellabarger, Beck, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Burchard and Farnsworth of Illinois, Bingham of Ohio and others.

A SCHEME OF CENTRALIZATION.

Mr. Beck (Dem., Ky.) denounced the principle

of the bureau as part of the scheme of centralization and consolidation by which already onethird of the States were controlled by Federal third of the States were controlled by Federal authority, and by which Senators and Representatives, so called, occupied their positions by Federal authority. It was part of the general scheme which looked to the absorption by the Government of the railroads and telegraph and express lines of the country, and which would make the President of the United States as thorough an autocrat as the Emperor of Austria or the Czar of Russia. He argued that this was no time to engage in such vast enterprises, and that Congress ought rather to be endeavoring to reduce taxation, lighten the burdens, and enforce economy and honest administration.

administration.

THE PROFLIGACY OF THE ADMINISTRATION THE PROFILIGACY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

He showed that in the seven years from 1865 to 1872 the Government bad collected from customs and internal revenue nearly three thousand million dollars, and had realized from the sale of stores \$155,000,000. During the same period the Post Office Department had collected \$125,000,000. The total amount received into the Treasury during that period he stated to be \$3,402,509,452, out of which the debt had been reduced by the payment of \$42,005,181, leaving the sum of \$2,005,180,911 to be accounted for, being at the rate of \$425,019,897 a year; and yet, he said, gentlemen talked about economy, reduction of expenditure, and honest administration.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Finally the vote was taken, and the amendment was rejected by 74 to 78.

After the usual struggle over the appropriations for the Agricultural Bureau, which resulted in the increase of the item for the purchase and distribution of seeds from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

ANOTHER JOB UNEARTHED. Mr. Smith (Dem., N. Y.) offered an amendment to that item, providing that no part of it shall be applied to judgments for the proceeds of cap-tured or abandoned property seized before the 30th of June, 1805, and that no such judgment 30th of June, 1865, and that no such judgment shall be paid except under special appropriation by Congress. Mr. Smith explained the object of and the reasons for this proposition. He had casually looked over the record of judgments of the Court of Claims, and his eye rested on one item of over \$450,000 for one man in Georgia, who had not only not been loyal to the Government, but had been one of a commission to negotiate a loan of \$15,000,000 for the Confederate Government. He also found on the decket of the

ment, but had been one of a commission to negotiate aloan of \$15,000,000 for the Confederate Government. He also found on the docket of the
court a claim for \$1,005,000, in the name of G. B.
Lamar of Savannah, a man who was celebrated,
if not notorious, as the most daring and intrepid
blockade runner during the rebellion.
Mr. Young (Dein., Ga.) explained that the notorious blockade runner referred to was the son
of this claimant, and had been killed in the last
battle of the war.
Mr. Smith repeated that he had reliable information that the claimant had been a partner
in that notorious blockade running firm.
Mr. Smith repeated that he had reliable information that the claimant had been a partner
in that notorious blockade running firm.
Mr. Smith alought by the amendment was provided for under an existing law.
Mr. Smith admitted that, but stated that, nevertheless, many of these judgments had been
paid. He supposed there was a defect in the law.
Without disposing of the question, the committee rose, and the House, at 4:45, adjourned.

A COLLISION ON THE ERIE.

Telescoping and Burning of a Passenger Train-Miraculous Escape of the Passengers-Only Three Persons Injured.

The through passenger train, No. 12, from Buffalo over the Eric Railroad overtook a freight train about 3:30 yesterday morning. The freight train conductor reported that his engine was water, and could not move. The engineer of the passenger train furnished fuel and employed his locomotive in shoving the freight train ahead. Meanwhile men were sent back on the track to flag a fast freight train which was

ahead. Meanwhile men were sent back on the track to flag a fast freight train which was known to be close behind. The curves on that part of the road are short, and flagging, in this instance at least, did not answer the purpose. About 4 o'clock No. 34, the U. S. Express fast freight, came thundering along, and at Rock Run, two miles west of Callicoon Station, on the Delaware Division, notwithstanding a reversal of the engine and the whistling down of brakes, there was a fearful crash.

The passenger train, sandwiched between the two freight trains, was telescoped at both ends. The shock landed the passenger engine in the middle of the forward freight train, and the rear freight train's engine dashed through three of Pullman's sleeping cars and two day cars. A baggage car was also smashed. The collision was succeeded by a fire, communicated from both engines, in which the three sleeping cars and the day cars were consumed. None of the passengers were injured except Frederick Hoffman, residence unknown, who had a leg broken. Amputation was found necessary to save his life. Two other passengers, whose names are not known, were slightly injured.

The rear 'sleeper' of the smashed and burned train nad cany in the might lifteen passengers at the forward cars, on account of the cold. The passengers in the other cars escaped almost miraculously. They were asleep and bundled out hastily, rushing back to save their property from the flames. One passenger lost all his clothing, \$500 in money, a diamost miraculously, they were asleep and bundled out hastily, rushing back to save their property from the flames. One passenger lost all his clothing, \$500 in money, a damond plin, and other valuables, and was compelled to appear at Callicoon station in a shirt and drawers, and to remain there until his wardrobe could be replenished. Other passenger lost many small articles, but deemed themselves fortunate in getting out from the wreck with whole skins and clothing enough to travel with. A special train was sent for, and all we

A GREAT COAL COMBINATION.

The Railroad Maguates Crushing the Small Operators Cornering on Conl Transporta-tion New York at their Mercy.

Trinity Building and its neighborhood are excited over a report that the various coal out the smaller operators. Conversation with several prominent coal men developed the fol-

There are four large companies who do all the coal transportation for Eastern Pennsylvania. They are the Delaware, Lackawanna and West-ern Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Deleware and Hudson Canal Company, and the Reading Railroad Company. Each of these corporations, besides its duties as common carrier, owns coal mines and coal lands, and as coal sells at the mines at less than \$3 per ton for the yearly average, it will be seen that transportation of this mineral must bring in a nandsome sum to them every month. been worth in New York city about \$4.40 during

been worth in New York city about \$4.49 during the year, and it is scarcely cheaper at any point in New Jersey or in that part of Pennsylvania which consumes the most.

The anthracite district produced last year about eighteen millions of tons, of which one million was consumed without being removed by railroad. The remainder, at \$1.50 per ton, would give \$25,000,000 as the receipts of the companies in one year for moving coal from the mines to tidewater, besides the profits made in mining, and their other business. This, however, is not enough to satisfy them. The Reading Railroad Company have been attempting for a year or two past to secure the passage of an act enabling them to buy as much real estate as they wanted. This enactment finally passed, and pressure was put upon the owners of colleries to induce them to sell out. Some consented, while others held out. The company then made a proposition to the owners of lands to sell to the railroad their whole product, the company guaranteeing a certain price per ton, and holding it for sale, in the consented. while others held out. The company then made a proposition to the owners of lands to sell to the railroad their whole product, the company guaranteeing a certain price per ton, and holding it for sale, in the manner of the Oil Ring of Western Pennsylvania. The owners naturally objected to this, as the difference in quality would be lost to them. The company own or control lands that now produce 2,800,000 tons, and the private owners rate 2,2000 tons per annumber to together about 6,000,000 tons. If they had the latter amount, the Reading Railroad Company could successfully built or bear the market at any time. It is understood that most of the small owners are opposed to this plan. If the Reading Company should join with the other three great corporations, all the East would be at their mercy. The eighteen millions of tons now raised by them supplies our foundries and factories and warms our houses. By a perfect union, with a monopoly of the market, they could raise the price of coal a dollar a ton, and keep it there. Such a measure would result in a total extinguishment of several branches of industry, would add to the present high prices of iron, and would compel every family through the whole Northeast to pay a yearly tax of five or ten dollars. There are no other available mines excepting those of Maryland, which produce only about two millions of tons a year.

This would be the most gigantic Ring ever known in American monetary circies.

The operators are not sitting down and folding their hands. They rely on the action of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, now sitting in Philadelphia. They have engaged counsel, and will contest the matter to the end. Franklin B. Gowan, the President of the Reading Company and its leading man, at a meeting held a day or two since, it is said, told a body of operators that "this thing was going through, left operators that "this thing was going through, left out the operators.

The Reading Company are said to have borrowed large sums of money in England

The Canclusion of Coroner Herrman's Investigation—The Lessons Taught by the Centre Street Fire.

Yesterday Coroner Herrman concluded the Centre street fire investigation. The only additional testimony was that of Walter W. Adams, Deputy Superintendent of Buildings His theory is that the falling of the building was caused by the breaking of some of the over-heated iron columns, in consequence of their sudden contraction from streams of cold water thrown on them by the firemen.

The Coroner, in submitting the case to the

jury, reviewed the testimony, and called attention to the shakiness of the building, and the great weight of printing presses and other material on its upper floors. He added that the building had been on fire several times before. building had been on fire several times before, and that the lessees had taken no additional precautions, notwithstanding repeated warnings from their engineer; that it was extensively injured by fire in 1870, and reconstructed on its old plans; that the fire escapes seemed inadequate and imperfect; that the employees were ignorant of the position of the fire escapes, and that there was a lack of provision for warning the inmates of fire, those working on the upper floors having been unaware of its existence until great headway had been gained; and that benzine was permitted to be used by careless boys, whose names were unknown even to their employers.

lowing verdict:

From the evidence the jury flud that Mary Jane Stewart died from suffocation and burns in the fire originating in the third floor of houses \$1, \$3, and \$5 centre street, in the press room of Dun, Barlow & Co.'s printing establishment, on the \$4th\$ of December, 1872, and that the fire was caused by carclessness, bringing light in contact with benzine, an article which Dun, Barlow & Co. have been in the habit of using for cleaning their press rollers. The jury severely consure said firm and their foreman, Joseph Payez, and the practice of entrating such dangerous material to inexperienced persons.

The jury condemn, emphatically, the continued use of such a dangerous material in any printing establishment, or any factory where inhammable material is practice of cutuating such dangerous material to inexperienced persons.

The jury condemn, emphatically, the continued use of
such a dangerous material in any printing establishment, or any factory where indianimable material is
used, even with the best precanions—for the testimony
clearly proves that the use of benzine for cleaning
presses and rollers necessarily results in saturating the
floor, so that the slightest spark coming in contact with
the door instantly ignites an unmanageable free.

The jury also consure Messrs. Archer. Anderson & Co.
or increating, during their entire occupancy of this
bestima, to can the attention of their employees to the
mention, to can the attention of their employees to the
mention, to can the attention of their employees to the
mention, to can the attention of their employees to the
mention, to can the attention of their employees to the
mention, to the state of the state of the state of the proper order.

The testimony shows that the few who had reached
the lower baleous by means of the fire escapes would
have perished out for the timely all of the persons who
came to their rescue from the roof of the adjoining
building—the fact being shown that from the lower balcony to the roof of the adjoining building, a distance of
about thirteen feet or one story, there was no fire
escape, the drop ladder for this last story being so secured that it could not be brought into use.

The jury recommend that all employees should be informed by their employers of the location of the fire
escapes, their position, use, and manner of using them,
by proper printed notices being posted in all the work
rooms in all the buildings where so many persons are
employed; that fire plies and hose should be attached at
each floor to the water pipes, and that their use be fully
explained to the employees by proper notices to that

The jury commend to the Fire Commissioners particularly the services of John McGiolin, who, hanging
to the lowest balcony of the fire escape, was the means
of saving

In the early part of December the citizens of the township of Greenville, N. J., protested in numer-ous indignation meetings against the government of ous indignation meetings against the government of their Board of Street Commissioners. Glaring inaccuracies were found in their accounts, and to relieve themselves of the incubus the people took advantage of a constitutional provision and voted themselves into the municipality of Jersey City. After the election, it was found necessary to have passed a special act of the Legislature confirming the election before they could be legally annexed to the city. At present they are neither Greenville nor Jersey City, and the tax collection suffers, the property-holders retusing to pay until living under a fixed government. But \$10,500 of the tax levy has been paid in, and no more will be paid until some action is taken by the next Legislature.

A Police Justice or Zinial. In the Hudson County Court of Sessions yes-In the Interact County Court of Sessions yes-terday Police Justice Keese was tried for misconduct in office, in having fixed Thomas Gibson, who was charged with kidnapping. The jury, under directions from Judge Handolph, rendered a verdict of not guilty. The indict-ment found against the same Justice by the Grand Jury last spring, for having failed to send recognizances to the Grand Jury in the case of John Collegan and 15

ment found against the same Justice by the Grand Jury last sprine, for having fatied to send recognizances to the Grand Jury in the case of John Colleran and tiffs brother Luke, was then taken up. Judge Keese testified that, having learned that the Collerans, who had committed an assault spon James Snyler, had settled their case, he decided to fine them gib each for settled their case, he decided to fine them gib each for drunkenness, the constant of the con

Let Every Housewife Read.

For some time past, we have employed in our omestic establishment one of Warren's improved poking vessels, and find it to be an important and valuable addition to the culinary service. It is, in fact, an automatic cook, and performs its allotted duty with a great deal better judgment and far less fuse than the best forty-dollar-a-month French cook that ever offici-

ated over a stew pan.

The patent cook consists of a series of combined vessels, and, in using it, you simply place your roast beef, steak, mutton, bam, fish, or game, and the various veg-tables, each in its separate division, and set the vessel on the fire; where it remains for a specified time with-out any attention. It cannot burn, overdo, or under-cook, but when the time is up, you have the finest cook-ery that can be imagined, executed on strictly scientific principles. principles.

By the ordinary methods of cooking, one-third of the original weight of the meat is lost by the evaporation of the fulces; but with this improved device this loss is to a great extent prevented, and the cooked food is greatly improved in quality .- Scientific American.

Weekly and monthly payments for furniture FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, Jan. 10-P. M.-The stock speculation FRIDAY, Jan. 10—P. M.—The stock speculation during the forenoon, and indeed until after the adjournment of the second Board, dragged its slow length along without involving any more interesting features than yesterday, the tone of the market being dull and dispirited, and prices heavy. Pacific Mail had, however, succeeded in establishing a rise to 72 from 70½, while Erle had counterbalanced the movement by a run down from 61½ to 60½. Western Union had ranged on moderate trade at 81½@88281½@82, Union Pacific in the Credit Mobilier business dropping from 97½ to 35½. New York Central about 3 P. M. became suddenly conspicuous, and, without any previous warning, broke New 1 ork Central about 3 F. M. occame sudenty con-spicuous, and, without any previous warning, broke from its moorings, and quickly steamed up from 1013; 6102 until finally sales were made as high as 104, the price holding strong at the close. There was no new gossip aftout regarding its flight, and our explanation of Thursday morning will hold good. The movement in-

onios were weak, U., C. and I. C. strong, wanash moving at 78% 78% 78% Soston, Hartford and Erle ranged at 827% 88%. Lake Shore sold at 22% 92, ex the semi-annual dividend of 4 P cent. Michigan Central declined to 105. The market closed steady.

Gold was not specially influenced either in one direction or the other by the foreign news, and has contental itself, within the range of 118% (119% the proposed). tion or the other by the foreign news, and has contented itself within the range of 112\(^4\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\

Foreign exchange was quoted nominal on the basis of received by for prime 60 days bills, and 110 and 1

1878., a very conservative feeling existing among foreign bankers in regard to extending their credits in this direction.

Money has been active and stringent from the very start, when the first transactions among the brokers on approved collateral were at a sixty-fourth and interest. The demand, however, steadily improved as the day advanced, and by 10 clock was quoted at a thirty-second and interest, but before 2 P. M. borrowers willingly submitted to a shave of 1-18 and interest for the daily use of money. At the close the rate broke to 8 and 7. There is nothing new to note in discounts. In certain directions it is hinted that the prolonged stringency is due to the interference of stock speculators with the legitimate course of money. While this may be true in part, yet we must take into consideration the fact that the Treasury has called in all the legal tenders deposited in the national banks on the occasion of Treasury relief in the national banks on the occasion of Treasury relief in the first of the continuous of the 3th of October, a contraction of over Examples of the 3th of October, a contraction of over Examples of the 3th of October, a contraction of over Examples of the 3th of October, a contraction of over Examples of the 3th of October, a contraction of over Examples of the 3th of October, a contraction of over Examples of the 3th of October, a contraction of over Examples of the 3th of October, a contraction of over Examples of the 3th of October, a contraction of over Examples of the 3th of the protracted tightness in money. Should the market be left to the care of its self entirely, and not be subjected to the attentions of either the Treasury or outsiders, it is quite likely a fair 7 w cent. rate would be noted shortly.

Government bonds have been strong again at the full prices of yesterday, a smart demand being reported from buyers in reinvestment of January coupons. The market closed a little lower, but strong on the basis of 114 to 115 for 18678.

State bonds were strong on Virginia consols at 50%, and strady on deferred at 15. Tennessees declining to 80%. The city bank stocks were firm. The railroad bonds of the Union Pacific issue were work, the first mortgage declining to 8, land grants to 77, and incomes to 78, Central Facilies were strong and in request at

MCLC WE TOHOMS:	440		-Ci	OSITION
	Highest.	Lowest.	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. C. and Hudson	104	10136	103 %	104
Harlem		-	115%	115 %
Erie	614/	60%	60%	6036
Lake Shore Wabash	9612	95 %	95 %	9534
Wahash	711	717	7834	7334
Northwestern	6112	8014	80%	1.55
Northwestern Northwestern pref	1111 OL 19	8734	8716	-
Rock Island	1000	109%	10912	22/3
NOCK INMEN			91	110
Fort Wayne.	8017	801		***
Milwankee and St. Paul Mil. and St. Paul pref.	531/4	5834	584	58 %
Mil. and St. Paul pref		****	77	77.16 46%
Ohio and Miss		4614	46%	40%
Boston, Hartford and Er	le 8%	7%	8	834
New Jersey Central	103* [100	100	101
Union Pacific	Bill	8534	3614	36 %
New Jersey Central Union Pacific C., C. and Ind. Central	28 16	3814	8834	8812
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	48	475	4732	4834
Han, and St. Joseph pre	f	Bert.	-	71
Canton			101	10234
Panama D. I. and Western		****	100.00	128
D., L. and Western	913.	9414	9434	1516
Western tonion relegrat	111 M2	8117	81-7	81 1
Pacific Mail	12	2016	2116	7114
Quicksilver			45	
Quicksilver pref				56
A ams Express	9514	95	95	66
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.		-	-	85
American M. U. Ex	70	6914	6914	20
United States Express	8014	7936	793	7934
We take from the				
we take from the	Dancy B	meren 1	e fer	nowing
statement of the gross	arnings of	the lead	my ra	liroads
furing the month of I	recember,	1842, 00	mpare	d with
those of the same month	1 01 1841:	+000		
Astronto and Great Was		1872		1871.
Atlantic and Great Wes			00	\$357,108
Bur., Cedar Rapids and	Minnesota	. 84,6	22	62,650
Cleve., Col., Cin. and In	d	. 837.1		820,926
Central Pacific		. 1,007,1	25	672,358
Chicago and Alton		. 361.1	71	877,687
Erie		3,096,9		2,999,671
lifnots Central		640.1	83	688,131
Lake Shore and Mich. So Milwaukee and St. Paul	outhern*	. 1,415.0	41 1	,225,516
Milwaukee and St. Paul		. 513.7	87	473,295
Michigan Central"		527,4	05	507.050
Marietta and Cincinnati		204,1		169,820
Pacific of Missouri"	**********	260,4		299,552
St. Louis, Alton and Ter	re Haute*	102.6		106,479
St. Louis and Iron Monr	tain*	207.9	477	169,605
St. Louis and Iron Monr Toledo, Wabash and We	stern*	466,0	181	500,395
Union Pacific*		. 644,3		463,932
		***************************************	-	
Total	**********	.\$10,273.3	54 81	9,308,170

* Estimated for fourth week of December.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL. TO INVESTORS.

ONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to IN-CREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recom-mend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusu-

premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The rate of interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 814 currency yielding an income more than one-third greater than U.S.5-20s. Gold Cheeks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post Office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON

dress of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

New York Markets.

FRIDAY Jan. 10.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—Flour frum on all grades, and on choice high grades an advance was obtained. There was a moderate export in a wife. The local demand. At the Shifest form the proof of the condition of the

79,000 bush, at 64264 kc. in store for Western mixed; 66 666 kc. for do. aflost, and 67c. for new Western yellow, Oats Brm and fairly active; sales 40,200 bush, at 6526c. for new black Western, 48250c. for Western mixed, and 6925c. for new black Western, 48250c. for Western mixed, and 6925c. for new black Western, 48250c. for Western mixed, and 6925c. for new black Western wite. Barley-Sales, yesterday 5,000 bush. Canada East at \$1, and to-day \$,300 bush. Canada held at \$1.60 \$1.18 for prime to choice, without sales.

Corrow-The transactions in cotton on the spot are moderate, and the tone of the market is dull. Quotations unchanged. Middling uplands of Condendary of the continuous unchanged. Middling uplands of Condendary of the continuous unchanged with the continuous unchanged the

Live Stock Market.

New York, Friday, Jan. 10.—Twenty-seven care, or 488 beeves arrived, making 2,92 since Monday, against 3,576 for the same time last week. The market was firm, and the limited receipts were culckly sold at full prices—medium to good native steers at 115/9412/gc. W. M., and 5 cars of fair Texans at 10c.

Eighteen cars, or 3,492 sheep arrived, making 10,985 since Monday, against 14,050 for the same time last week. The demand was good, and the pens were early cleared at 55/9485/gc. W. M. for common to extra lots—the latter price for rough Ohios, 84 Ms. average, and the lowest price for rough Ohios, 84 Ms. average.

Fifty-five cars, or 5,82 hogs, were/received, making 22,785 since Monday, against 15,956 for the same time last week. Live hogs were firm at 43/955/gc. W. M.; city dressed active at 53/965/gc., and Western dressed were selling freely at 53/95/gc., with some light weights and pigs at 55/965/gc., with some light weights and pigs at 55/965/gc.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 1 23 Sun sets..... 4 54 Moon sets... 5 55
With Warts—This Day.
Sandy Hook... 5 51, Gov. Island... 6 40 Hell Gate.... 8 62

Arrived—FRIDAY, Jan. 10.

Steamiship Cimbria, Hamburg, mdse, and pass.
Steamiship Claribel, Liverpool, mdse, and pass.
Steamiship Gen. Sedgwick, New Orleans, mdse, and pass.
Steamiship Volunteer, Philadelphia, mdse.
Steamiship Dione, Sydney, C. R., in ballast.
Ship Ne Plus Ultra, Havre, in ballast.
Ship Ne Plus Ultra, Havre, in ballast.
Rark Antelope, St. Croix, molasses and old fron.
Bark Adelaide Pencergast, Rio Janeiro, coffice.
Bark Adelaide Pencergast, Rio Janeiro, coffice.
Bark Conqueror, Shanghai, teas, &c.
Bark Gonqueror, Shanghai, teas, &c.
Bark Jessie, Permanbuco, sugar.
Brig Legnano, Liverpool, alt.
Brig Eva N. Johnson, Maisga, mdse.
Aiso the usual river and coastwise vessels.

Business Hotices.

The best place in New York to buy reliable vatches, fine diamonds, rich, fashionable jewelry, and watches, one diamonds, rich, fashionable lewelry, and terling silver wedding presents, is SQUIRE'S 97 Fulton t. Diamonds a specialty. Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps is

"Uncle Sam's Cough Cure," 20 Cents a Bot-

FARRELL-KNAPP. On Wednesday, January 8, by the Rev. W. McAilster, 128 Atlen st., Mr. P. H. Fairell to Miss Mary Knapp. No cards. No cake.

DIFORCED.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The following is a complete and carefully compiled list of divorces granted in San Francisco during the fear 1872:

year 1872:
Abbe, Martha A. vs. George, for desertion, decree of divorce rendered Jan. 5.
Ainsley, Mainda W. vs. William, for cruelty, decree rendered Jan 6.
Alexander, M. vs. Yettle, for cruelty, decree rendered Alexander, M. vs. Yettle, for cruelty, decree rendered Jan. 29.

Allen, Sarah vs. George, for cruelty and intemperance, decree rendered Aug. 31.

Arrington, Maria L. vs. N. O., for intemperance and neglect, decree rendered Aug. 21.

Badger, Marianne vs. John C., for neglect, decree rendered Feb. 3.

Baker, Delia A. vs. John E., for cruelty and desertion, decree rendered Feb. 2.

Baker, Melyille C. vs. Lucy E., for desertion, decree rendered May 3.

Barker, Ellen vs. H. L., for cruelty, decree rendered Dec. 23.

dered May 3.

Barker, Ellen vs. H. L., for eruelty, decree rendered Dec. 23.

Bardet, Constance vs. Gilbert, for desertion and neglect, decree rendered sept. 18.

Baruth, Simon, vs. Friede, for desertion and adultery, decree rendered April 19.

Beal, George vs. Annie, for adultery, decree rendered March 11.

Behrling, Adeline R. vs. Albert G., for desertion, decree rendered Jan. 4.

Belden, Emma vs. J. G., desertion, Oct. 4. endered Jan. 4,
en, Emma vs. J. G., desertion, Oct. 4.
ersdorf, Eliza A. vs. Louis, cruelty, Aug. 10,
k, Ausands F. vs. Peter R., desertion, Oct. 30,
her, Mathida vs. John C., cruelty, July 27,
h, Chas. H. vs. Susan A., desertion, April 23,
th, Geo. E. vs. Nelle, desertion, March 19,
John C., Charles, A., Colling, April 9,
ford, M. A. vs. J. O., cruelty, April 9,
des. Mary vs. James, desertion, Feb. 24, Cremon, P. Elba A. vs. John C., neghect, Jan. 19.
Cronin, Marias H. vs. Jas. M., neghect, Jan. 19.
Cronin, Marias H. vs. Jas. M., neghect, Jan. 19.
Crused, Frank H. vs. Sarah, descriton, Dec. 10.
Curle, Julia J. vs. Josaphi, dos., crn., and neg., July 19.
Dannan, Marie vs. Andrew, descriton, Dec. 10.
Darling, Wilkie vs. Elizabeth E., adul., July 20.
Danuel, Paul A. vs. Nancy W., adul., des. Aug. 20.
Davoga, Cecilia A. vs. Ren. F., crueity, Feb. 27.
Dannan, Margaret vs. George, descriton, July 31.
Dissurer, John P. vs. M. T., descriton, May 3.
Dockery, Ellen vs. Edward, crueity, July 6.
Donnell, A. Annie vs. James, des., neg., high. 9.
Dingman, Margaret vs. George, descriton, May 3.
Dockery, Ellen vs. Edward, crueity, July 6.
Donnell, Annie vs. James, des., neg., high. 0ct. 10.
Durgan, Josephine A. vs. Thos. F., des., Nov. 14.
Edmonds, Ellen S. vs. Willham, adultery, Nov. 21.
Edrich, Caroline vs. Herman, crueity, Dec. 10.
Elle, Euma vs. James K. saluitery, Dec. 20.
Evans, C. West vs. Mary A., crueity, Feb. 13.
Fallon, Mary vs. Daniel, crueity, int., Oct. 16.
Fisher, F. D. vs. C. & E. descriton, July 15.
Fielming, S. C. vs. Harriet M., descriton, Nov. 5.
Foulin, Anna T. vs. Francois P., dec., cru, March 13.
Frose, Mary vs. Laniel, crueity, int., Oct. 16.
Frable, Emma L. vs. Lyman A., des., March 13.
Frose, Mary vs. Harriet M., des., cru, March 13.
Frose, Mary vs. Harriet M., des., cru, March 13.
Frose, Mary vs. Henry, crueity, Feb. 14.
Frable, Emma L. vs. Lyman A., des., March 13.
Gods, Peter vs. Rebecca L., descriton, April 22.
Graber, Louis vs. Mary, descriton, Aug. 17.
Grand, Ellma N. vs. Carberine, Intempers, May 26.
Gray, John T. vs. Jame C., descriton, April 22.
Graber, Louis vs. Mary, descriton, April 22.
Hamson, Louisa vs. Henry, adultery,

Robertson, Ann vs. John, cruelty, Interm., July 22.
Robinson, Phobe J. vs. A. W., cruelty, March 28.
Rodgers, Margaret vs. Peter R., felony, March 28.
Rodgers, Margaret vs. Peter R., felony, March 28.
Rodgers, Margaret vs. Peter R., felony, March 3.
Roncovieri, Maria L. vs. V. P. A., adul., Oct. 16.
Rowland, Jame vs. William, pre. marriage, Jan. 13.
Salisbury, Evora vs. George R., desertion, Sept. 13.
Schrämm, Frank vs. Adelia, adultery, Aug. 19.
Scottlie, Christina vs. Adelia, adultery, Aug. 19.
Scottlie, Christina vs. Adelia, adultery, Aug. 19.
Scottlie, Christina vs. William H., des. Aug. 12.
Seegers, March vs. Ann C., desertion, April 5.
Seegers, March vs. Ann C., desertion, April 5.
Seegers, March vs. Ann C., desertion, April 5.
Sherman, Edwin A. vs. Agnes M., des. Sept. 20.
Shipley, Virginia R. vs. Geo. F., cru., int., Aug. 10.
Shorb, J. C. vs. Sophie B., intemperance, Nov. 12.
Sliva, Elizabeth J. vs. Manoel J., cruelty, Pac., Oct. 22.
Sliva, Elizabeth J. vs. Manoel J., cruelty, Aug. 5.
Skiff, Jennie S. vs. Alonzo M., cruelty, Pac., Oct. 22.
Smith, Cath, E. vs. T. D., desertion, March 19.
Smith, Lydia A. vs. George W., cruelty, July 6.
Smith, Mary A. vs. George H., desertion, May 8.
Snyder, Frances E. vs. A. C., cruelty, Nov. 11.
Sohn, Catherine vs. Peter, cruelty, Nov. 13.
Southard, Josephine L. vs. Jas. B., adul., Nov. 30.
Souther, Annice M. vs. Adolph F., cruelty, Sept. 13.
Stanton, Andrew P. vs. Mary A., adul., March 12.
Staw, Louisa vs. Theodore, cruelty, Nov. 21.
Staw, Louisa vs. Theodore, cruelty, Feb. 16.
Sullivan, Catherine vs. Jas. P., cru., des., Oct. 17.
Stone, Margaret vs. John R., adultery, March 11.
Stuart, Susan vs. Charles, cruelty, Feb. 16.
Sullivan, Lasbel G. vs. Joseph D., des., Dec. 20.
Tate, Agnes vs. Stanger, desertion, Dec. 25.
Thompson, Emily L. vs. Wm. H., Intern., July 6.
Tormer, Kate M. vs. Job. Ph., des., Oct. 17.
Sullivan, Lasbel G. vs. Joseph, crue, new, Nov. 18.
Van Alathe, M. cv. S., Joseph, cruelty, Feb. 12.
Tyler, Nannie vs. Tazewell, intemperance, July 18.
Van Chathe, M

Total number of divorces grained during the year, 257. By Judge Dwinelle, 127; by Judge Morrison, 51; by Judge McKinstry, 35; by Judge Wheeler, 39; by Judge McKee, 4. Grainted on the ground of desertion, 69; cruelty, 51; adultery, 42; intemperance, 19; neglect, 8; felony, 2; insanity, 1; previous marriage, 1; other grounds, 34. RECAPITULATION. cruelty, 6; adultery, 42; intemperance, 12; neglect, 8; felony, 2; insanity, 1; previous marriage, 1; other grounds, 34.

The word "cruelty" in the foregoing list significe extreme cruelty, as defined by statute. "Neglect" significe failure on the part of the defendant to provide the plaintiff with the common necessaries of life for three years next preceding the commencement of the soil, yet having the ability to do so. "Felony" means that the defendant was convicted of a crime which condemned him to the State Prison. Under the latter head there are only two cases, in one of which, Margaret va. Peter R. Rodgers, the defendant was pardoned and restored to citizenship by the Governor. He is seeking to set aside the divorce on the ground that, having been pardoned, he never was a felon in contemplation of plaintiff was cases to a felon in contemplation of plaintiff was cases to a felon in contemplation of the interest of the market of the ground that at the time of the market of the first of t whom to the plaintiff at the time she married the defendant.

In the cases of Nathaniel Weston vs. Annie M. Weston, and Christina Scoville vs. William H. Scoville; the plaintiffs were Mrs. Weston and Mr. Scoville; but the defendants filed cross-complaints, and the Court defendants filed cross-complaints, and the Court defendants prayer for a divorce and granted the defendant's prayer for a divorce and granted the defendant sprayer for solivore and granted the defendant sprayer for solivore was granted.

Of the 251 cases above 18t were brought by husbands, and the remainder—nearly three-fourths of the whole number—were brought by wives.

DIED.

CETTI.—On Thursday, January 9, Laurie E. Cettf, wife of Fred. Cetti, and daughter of Mary and the late John Hudner, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, January II, at 150 o'clock, from her late residence, 496 East 15th st., and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

CURTISS.—In Boston, on January 19, Paul Curtiss, a well-known ship builder, aged 22 years.

DRYBROUGH.—On January 9, 1873. Jane Craig Drybrough, wife of Alex. Drybrough, aged 47 years, 7 months, and 28 days.

Funeral will take place at 1 P. M., on Sunday, January 2, from her late residence, Hudson av., South Bergen.

HENRY.—On Thursday, Peter W. Henry, a native of the town of Silgo, Ireland, aged 42 years, and 6 months.

The triends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 436 3d av., on Sunday, at 10 clock precisely.

HONT.—On Thursday, January 9, Thomas Hunt, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, January 11, at 1% o'clock, from his late residence, 122 Houston st.

POST.—In Ellenville, N. Y., January S, Frof. S, A. L., Post, editor of the New York Odd Fellow, aged 42 years. He was of the Class of 1858, Yale College.

REYNOLDS.—On January 9, William Reynolds, aged 62 years. REYNOLDS.—On January 9, Whitam Reynolds, ages 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1.3513d av. on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

STRICKLAND.—Suddenly, on January 9, Joseph Strickland, in the 5th year of his age.

The funeral takes place from his late residence, corner Tillary and Prince sis, Brooking, on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

George Washington Lodge, No. 285, F. and

P. M. Sumovs.—George Washington Lodge, No. 285, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are requested to meet at your Lodge Room, corner 7th st. and 3d av., New York city, on Sunday, at 124 sharp, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Joseph Strickland. Members of asster lodges are cordially invited to meet with us. By order.

S. W. STRICKLAND, W. M.

HOTELS. STURTEVANT HOUSE, 28th and 29th sts., Broadway. EUROPEAN PLAN. Rooms per day

LAFATETTE 595 Broadway 75 T. CHARLES.... cure of pulmonary diseases will again be at his con-sultation rooms, 32 Bond street (New York), on Tues-day, the 21st inst., where advice will be given free to all, but for a thorough examination with the respirometer the charge will be \$5.

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Sun. 8 pages. \$1 a year. Send your Dollar. HAS ALL THE NEWS .- The Weekly New York Sun 8 pages. \$1 a year. Send your Dollar.

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(TAXLOR & CO., Bankers)

Dublications.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER." The 1) great fire in Centre st. on the 24th December, borned in the bindery the entire first edition of THE HALLSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January, 1873. A new edition is now ready, containing a mass of rich and racy reading, with numerous fi-

A I.I. officers and soldiers wounded, injured, or rup-thousands are entitled to bounty. Apply to Dr. E. B. JACKSON, late Surgeon U. S. Navy, 4 New Chambers st. I NFOR MATION wanted of a gentleman who, at a hotel in New York, became acquainted with a lady whom he met with the first mate of the ship Alexandria. Address

A. MILLIGAN, Philadelphia.

NFORMATION wanted of BECK DONNELY. SHOULD this meet the eye of Mr. S. W. Wilson, he will confer a great favor by sending his present action to his last employers.